Deaths of women

4062. MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR:
DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:
SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the country a woman dies at every 7 minutes due to pregnancy related complications and more than 30 per cent cases go unreported;

(b) whether country has one of the worst statistics as far as maternal mortality is concerned and even Bangladesh and Sri Lanka are better placed; and

(c) if so, what is the action plan of Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Based on the official estiamtes of Registrar General of India (RGI), the Maternal mortality Ratio (MMR) for India is 301 per 100,000 live births (SRS 2001-03 given in Statement. [Refer to the statement appended to the Answer to Starred Question No. 523 (a) to (d)]. This translates into an absolute number of maternal deaths of aproximately 77,000 per year or in other words one woman dying every seven minutes due to complications related to pregnancy and child birth. As per the same RGI survey report, *"the precise number of maternal deaths is difficult to estimate due to overall limitation resulting from the fact that maternal deaths are a small percentage of total deaths in the country"*. Therefore it would also be difficult to estimate the percentage of unreported cases.

As per the World Health Report 2005,42 countries have MMR higher than India. Given in Statement (See below). As per the same report MMR of Bangladesh is 380 per 1,00,000 live births and that of Sri Lanka is 92 per 1,00,000 live births.

Government of India has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the year 2005, with special emphasis on improving the health status of rural population through out the country. Under the NRHM (2005-2012) and the RCH Programme Phase-ll (2005-2010) with the above goal

in view, the GOI is strengthening services by implementation of the following key interventions;

* Janani Suraksha Yojana (JY), a scheme to promote Institutional Delivery for reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rata (IMR) by providing quality maternal care during pregnancy, delivery and immediate post-delivery period with appropriate referral transport system along with cash assistance to pregnant women with a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) women, The scheme also covers SC/ST women delivering in the Government. Health Institutions and accredited Private Institutions.

* Appointment of an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) for every village with a population up to 1000. ASHA will facilitate in acessing of health care services by the community and will have specific responsibility of mobilizing pregnant women for ante-natal care, institutional delivery and post-natal check ups and immunization to children:

a Ensuring skilled attendance at every birth both in the community and the Institutions,

* 30,000 PHCs to be made functional for providing 24x7 services as per the IPHS standards,

• Strengthening of sub-centre by providing untied fund of Rs, 10,000/- for utilizing at the sub-centre to improve the service delivery, The fund shall be operated jointly by the Local Panchayat Representative and ANM.

a Organizing of Village Health and Nutrition Day at Anganwadi centre at least once In every month,

* 6,500 CHCs ensuring quality of services by implementing Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS),

• Rogl Kalyan Samitis to be established in all CHCs/Sub Divisional hospitals and District Hospitals,

Statement

Countries with Maternal Mortality Higher than India

(As per the World Health Report 2005)

Sl. No.	Country	MMR	Sl.No.	Country	MMR
1,	India	540	22	Liberia	760
2,	Afghanistan	1900	23	Madagascar	550
3,	Angola	1700	24.	Malawi	1800
4,	Benin	850	25.	Male	1200
6,	Birkina Faso	1000	26,	Mauritania	1000
6,	Burundi	1000	27,	Mozambique	1000
7,	Gameroon	730	28.	Nepal	740
8,	Cetnral African	1100	29.	Niger	1600
	Republic		30.	Nigeria	800
9.	Chad	1100	31,	Rwanda	1400
10,	Congo	990	32.	Senegal	690
11,	Cote d'lvoire	690	33,	Sierra Leone	2000.
12.	Djibouti	730	34.	Somalla	1100
13-	Equatorial	880	35.	Sudan	590
14,	Eritrea	630	36.	Tanzania	1500
15.	Ethiopia	850	37,	Timor-Leste	660
16,	Guinea	740	38.	Togo	570
17,	Gulnea-Bissau	1100	39.	Uganda	880
18,	Haiti	680	40.	Western Sahara	860
19.	Kenya	1000	41,	Yemen	670
20.	Lao People's Democratic	850	42,	Zambia	750
21,	Kesotho	550	43,	Zimbabwe	1100